

JEFFERSONIAN DEMOCRAT.

BY RICHARD JACOBS,

"The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."—Constitution of the United States.

EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

VOLUME I.

KOSCIUSKO, MISSISSIPPI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1844.

NUMBER 4.

TERMS.

THE JEFFERSONIAN DEMOCRAT

Is published every Saturday, at Three Dollars per annum, *invariably in advance*. Any person who will procure us five subscribers, and forward the amount, (\$15.) shall be entitled to a sixth copy gratis. Advertisements will be inserted at the following rates, to wit: For every seven lines or less, first insertion, fifty cents; and for each subsequent insertion, twenty-five cents, payable in advance, or upon first insertion.

Standing advertisements, every seven lines or less, will be inserted as follows:

Three months \$3 00
Six months 5 00
One year 8 00

Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions, will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

Announcing candidates for office, five dollars, payable invariably in advance.

Letters on business with the office, to ensure payment, must be post paid or free.

Money may be sent by mail at our risk, if a receipt is first taken from the postmaster.

Job Work must be paid for on delivery.

MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE

Life Pills & Phosphoric Bitters.

For Sale by the Agent.

THE high and envied celebrity which this pre-eminent medicine has acquired for its curative efficacy in all the diseases which it professes to cure, has rendered the usual practice of puffing not only unnecessary, but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them, and they thrive by the faith of the credulous.

In all cases of Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Bilious and Liver Affections, Asthma, Piles, Settled Rheumatism, Fevers and Agues, Obstinate Headaches, Impure State of the Fluids, Unhealthy appearance of the Skin, Nervous Debility, the sickness incident to Females in Delicate Health, every kind of weakness of the Digestive Organs, and in all general Derangements of Health, these Medicines have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy.

They restore Vigorous Health to the most exhausted constitutions. A single trial will place the Life Pills and Phosphoric Bitters beyond the reach of competition, in the estimation of every patient.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, at William B. Moffat's Office, 335 Broadway, corner of Anthony street, New York.

N.B. None are genuine unless they have the signature of John Moffat's signature.

The Life Pills are sold in Boxes—Price, 25 cts., 50 cts., and one dollar each, according to size, and the Phosphoric Bitters in bottles, \$1 or \$2 each, with full directions.

Just received and for sale by

CLARK & McADORY, Agents.

Kosciusko, Jan. 13, 1844.

The Mammoth Notion

Revived!

The largest Folio Newspaper in the world.

For only \$2 per year.

THE great revolution that is now going on in the publishing of books, by the prompt and extraordinarily cheap issues of a new and valuable or entertaining work, seems to do away in a very great measure, with the necessity or policy of publishing a newspaper in the Quarto or Octavo form. The subscriber has therefore concluded to discontinue the quarto edition of the Boston Notion, and hereafter that paper will be issued in the

MAMMOTH FOLIO FORM.

A variety of new features will be introduced into the Notion, which we feel confident will make it highly attractive to every class of readers.

A Farmer's Department will be added, under which head we shall endeavor to give a valuable and seasonable collection of the best articles that appear in the leading Agricultural papers of this country and of England, the leading Agricultural papers of England being received at the office of the Notion by every steamship.

Reviews by a Loufer.—Under this head we shall give, each week, a humorous and satirical discourse upon the current topics of the day, fashionable humbugs and charlatans, and popular fallacies of every description.

The Library Department will fully maintain its present high reputation. The best and earliest selections of Tales, Romances, and Light Reading will be given from the English and American Magazines, viz: "Blackwood's," "Tait's," "Fraser's," "Dublin University," "Bentley's," "Ainsworth's," "The New Monthly," and "The Metropolitan," "Southern Literary Messenger," "Knickerbocker," "Democratic Review," "Lady's Book," "Graham's Magazine," "Sargent's Magazine," &c. &c.

A Prices Current and The Markets will be two new features that will also be introduced into the Notion. Particular care will be taken to procure the earliest advices in reference to the prices of a kinds of Grain, Provisions, Produce, &c., the state of Stocks, Banks, Money, &c., which will render our Prices Current of great value to the Farmer, Mechanic, and a business classes.

SUNDAY MORNING EDITION.

Hereafter we shall issue an edition of the Notion every Saturday night at 12 o'clock, which will contain a news of Saturday, notices of Concerts, Lectures, &c., which occur on Saturday Evening, and local intelligence which we can gather up to the hour of 11 o'clock, Saturday.

NEW TERMS.

Reduction of Prices.—Hereafter we will send the Boston Notion, in clubs of five copies, for six months, cash in advance. Two copies, five dollars per year, or two dollars and fifty cents for six months, in advance. One copy, two dollars and fifty cents per year, or one dollar and twenty-five cents for six months, in advance—or three dollars per year, payable at the expiration of the year.

GEORGE ROBERTS,

Publisher Boston Notion.

A New Enterprise,

By the former Editor of the Saturday Evening Post, and Saturday Courier.

COMPRISING the fruits of twenty years experience in the Newspaper business—the aid of the most distinguished Newspaper writers of the day; a valuable Foreign Correspondence; with troops of Literary friends, and the determination to publish a newspaper for all classes, which shall not be surpassed.

Philadelphia Saturday Museum,

Of Knowledge, News and Amusement.

A Family Newspaper, neutral in politics—opposed to quackery, and devoted to the useful arts, education, morals, health and amusement. The tales, sketches, narratives, biographies, essays and poems, shall be of the first order; the best productions of the best writers of the day. Also articles on History, Astronomy, Chemistry, and all the useful arts and sciences, with a liberal portion of light reading, anecdotes, wit and humor, making a varied, rich, and mirth-inspiring olio.

Life on the Ocean—Furnishing narratives of sterling adventures at sea, showing the courage and heroism of the bold mariner, as

He springs from his hammock, and flies to the deck,

Where amazement confronts him with images dire,
Wild winds and mad waves drive the vessel a wreck,
The masts fly in splinters; the shrouds are on fire.

Foreign and domestic news, Congressional proceedings, and a general view of all matters of interest or importance, will appear. Pictorial embellishments, comprising maps, landscapes, architecture, portraits of distinguished personages, of both sexes. In these as well as in neatness of typography, the Museum shall not be surpassed.

Foreign Correspondence.—Arrangements have been completed for securing a regular foreign correspondence, more extensive and complete than has ever enriched the columns of an American newspaper.

Commercial.—The state of business, of stocks, prices of grain and flour, and descriptions of country produce, merchandise, &c., will be given from actual sales in Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York, Boston, &c.

Select and original gems from the best productions of the best writers of the day.

TO AGENTS—Terms, Commissions, &c.

Any individual who will take the trouble to procure the names of his friends, and remit the funds, will be entitled to the commissions, which are at present, and will continue to be until further notice, more liberal by far than have yet been offered by any newspaper of real character or merit.

TERMS.—The Philadelphia Saturday Museum is published every week at two dollars per annum, as usual in advance, or three dollars at the end of the year. For twenty dollars, in current funds, sixteen copies of the newspaper will be forwarded, securely packed, to any part of the United States. Three copies for five dollars. All orders and communications to be addressed, free of postage, to

THOS. C. CLARK & Co.

191 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

We shall be glad to exchange with newspapers that will oblige us by copying the above.

The Ladies Wreath,

is the title of a new work, published monthly in Philadelphia, at the extremely low price of One Dollar a year.

The design of this work is to furnish at a low rate, a Magazine which, as regards literary merit and mechanical execution, shall equal the best three dollar magazines. Each number will contain at least forty-eight (8 vo.) pages of reading matter, entirely original, from the pens of the most talented male and female writers of the day. One or more Splendid Steel Engravings will be given in each number, and also one of a series of Splendid Flora Engravings—richly colored, now in course of preparation—decidedly the most attractive series of embellishments ever given in any magazine. One or more pages of new and popular Music will be given in each number. It will be printed on new type, cast expressly for the purpose, upon fine white paper. The work has reached its third number, and thus far the result has proved that the design of publishing a magazine of superior literary merit and elegant execution, at the low price of One Dollar a year, could but be successful. Our subscription list is already double that of any other One Dollar Lady's Magazine, and hundreds are added each week.

New contributors, of known and acknowledged talent, have been secured, and the publishers are determined to spare no pains or expense in rendering the work every way worthy the patronage of the public.

CLIPPING AND PRESENTS.

For the convenience of neighbors, and to facilitate remittances, we will send, when remitted post paid—

Seven copies of the Wreath one year for \$5 00

Four copies of the Wreath, and any Three Dollar Magazine, 5 00

Five copies of the Wreath, and any Philadelphia weekly paper, 5 00

Fifteen copies of the Wreath, 10 00

Ten copies of the Wreath, and any Three Dollar Magazine, 10 00

Ten copies of the Wreath, and Spark's Life of Washington, in Nos. 10 00

Ten copies of the Wreath, and Scott's Novels, 10 00

Ten copies of the Wreath, and Dickens' (Boz's) works, 10 00

Twenty copies of the Wreath, and any of the above named works, 15 00

Specimen numbers furnished, if ordered post paid. Address DREW & SCAMMEL,

Publishers, 67 South Third street, Philadelphia.

Editors giving the above a few insertions, and sending the numbers containing it marked with ink, to the publishers, shall receive the work one year.

Editors giving the above five insertions, and calling attention editorially, shall receive in addition the 19th volume of the "Knickerbocker," commencing January, 1844.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE JEFFERSONIAN DEMOCRAT.

R. JACOBS, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

THE great necessity existing in the central portion of this State for a Journal to advocate and support the cause of Democracy and Democratic principles, as well as to expose "Coon Hums," and "Hard Cider" influence, is too well known to the citizens of this and the adjacent counties to be reverted to by us at the present time. The campaign of 1840 is fresh in the memory of all of you; the result was disastrous and degrading to the Democracy of the United States, and will always be remembered as a dark spot upon the fair fame of Democratic principles.

The Presidential canvass for 1844, has now fairly opened—the crisis is near at hand, and it behooves the Democracy to be on the alert—to have their sentinels upon the outer walls to give the alarm of approaching danger, and avert the deadly shaft aimed at our political as well as civil liberty; and hurl from the high places of honor and trust, those political aspirants who were elevated by "Log Cabin" excitements, &c.; and prevent those Gladiatorial demagogues who are now in the political arena, and would "sell their birthright for a mess of porridge," or in other words, would attempt to overthrow our free institutions, by saddling upon the people a United States Bank, from holding the reins of our Government.

The JEFFERSONIAN DEMOCRAT will advocate and support the principles bequeathed to the Democracy by the immortal Jefferson, and sustained and acted upon by a Madison, and a Jackson, &c., &c., and will support for the Presidency, the nominee of the Democratic National Convention. PRINCIPLES NOT MEN, will receive the uncompromising support of the Editor. It will also contain the news of the day, both Foreign and Domestic, Literature, &c., &c.

We shall nail our flag to the mast, with the hope that the Democracy of Attala will come to the rescue, and give their undivided support to assist us in our enterprise. We do not undertake the publishing of a political Journal ignorant of the responsibility devolving upon us. We have, besides being a practical printer, had some experience in publishing, &c. The first number of the JEFFERSONIAN DEMOCRAT will be issued on the first Saturday in January next, if sufficient support should be received to warrant us in the undertaking.

Kosciusko, Miss., Nov. 22, 1843.

TERMS.—The JEFFERSONIAN DEMOCRAT will be issued every Saturday morning, upon a Super-Royal sheet, and forwarded to subscribers at Three Dollars per annum, in advance.

VALUE OF GOLD COINS, BY THE

ACT OF 1834.

THE Eagle coined before July 31st, 1834, (weighing 270 grains, and containing 247 1/2 grs. of pure gold,) must be taken at 94 cents 8 mills per pennyweight, and the halves and quarters in the same proportion. The Eagle coined after July 31st, 1834, weighing 258 grains of pure gold, must be taken at \$10, and the halves and quarters in the same proportion.

The following foreign gold coins are also a legal tender, by weight, after the 31st of July, 1834. Those of Great Britain, Portugal and Brazil, containing 11 parts of pure gold and 1 of alloy, at 94 cents and 8 mills for each pennyweight. Those of France, containing 9 parts of pure gold and 1 of alloy, at 93 cents and 1 mill for each pennyweight. Those of Spain, Mexico and Columbia, containing 20 parts of pure gold, and 3 parts and 4-fifths of a part of alloy, at 80 cents and 9 mills for each pennyweight. The following table exhibits the weight and value of each coin after July 31st, 1834:

NAMES OF COINS.	Weight.	Value.
ENGLAND.	dw. gr.	dol. c. m.
Guinea, 1 in proportion,	5 8 1/2	5 07 4
Sovereign,	5 2 1/2	4 84 0
Seven shilling piece,	1 19	1 69 0
PORTUGAL—Dobraon,	34 12	32 70 6
Dobra,	18 6	17 30 2
Johannas,	18 6	17 02 0
Moidore, 1/2 in proportion,	6 22	6 14 9
Piece of 16 rees,	2 6	2 99 2
Old Cruzado, of 400 rees,	15	54 9
New Cruzado, of 480 rees,	16 1/2	59 8
Milree, of 1755,	19 1/2	73 2
BRAZIL—Dobraon,	34 12	32 70 6
Dobra,	18 6	17 30 8
Johannes, 1/2 in proportion,	18 6	17 02 4
Moidore, 1/2 in proportion,	6 22	6 55 6
Cruzado,	16 1/2	63 7
FRANCE—Louis, before 1786, 5 1/2	5 1/2	4 84 6
Double Louis, do	10 11	9 69 2
Louis, after 1786, do	4 22	4 57 5
Double Louis, do	9 20	9 15 0
Napoleon, or 20 francs, do	4 2 1/2	3 85 1
Double Napoleon, or 40 frs. do	8 7	7 70 2
SPAIN—Doubleons before 1772, do	17 8 1/2	16 6 0
Double & shares in proportion, 17 1/2	17 1/2	16 53 0
Doubleons since 1772, do	4 8 1/2	3 83 0
Pistole,		
Coronilla Gold Dollars, or Vintena, 1801, do	1 3	92 1
MEXICO—Doubleon, shares in proportion, 17 9	17 9	15 53 0
New Louis Guineas, do	5	4 65 0
COLUMBIA—Doubleon, 17 8 1/2	17 8 1/2	15 53 2
UNITED STATES—Eagle coined before July 31, 1834, shares in proportion, 11 6	11 6	10 66 5
New Eagle, shares in pro. 10 18	10 18	10 00 0

To reduce the light coins to their true value, observe—one grain is worth 3 cents 9 mills—French gold, one grain is worth 3 cents 8 1/2 mills—Spanish, Mexican and Columbian gold, one grain is worth 3 cents 7 1/2 mills.

Inaugural Address

OF ALBERT G. BROWN, GOV. OF MISSISSIPPI.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—The people of the State having elected me to the office of Governor, I appear before you for the purpose of taking the oath prescribed by the Constitution, preparatory to entering on the responsible duties assigned me by the laws of the land. In doing so, I will conform to an ancient custom rendered obligatory by the example of others, and submit to the country an outline of my views and of the principles which are to govern my official conduct.

It shall be my purpose to act completely within the powers delegated to the executive. I will avoid all encroachments upon the other separate departments of government, and believing that the prosperity of the country demands it, I will resist, at all times, the slightest invasion of the rights and powers of the department under my control.—The preservation of the Constitution, and the enduring interests of the citizen, demand that the lines which divide the three great departments of government should be strictly observed. In my efforts to enforce their observance and in all my exertions to preserve, unimpaired, the great and essential principle of free government, I anticipate the united support of the whole country.—For whatever dissensions may exist among ourselves, and however heated our feelings may become in a political struggle, when the contest is over and the result known, all of us bow with becoming respect to the will of a majority, and the defeated no less than the successful party, feel a laudable anxiety to see the government administered with justice, and with scrupulous fidelity to the Constitution.

In governments like ours, where the people rule with no other limitation to their powers than those imposed by written Constitution, we cannot too often recur to that instrument, nor avoid with too much care any infraction of its sacred provisions. The people, when correctly advised, will always do right. Having no motive to err, and the strongest possible incentive to act with justice and fidelity, their unbiased opinions may always be trusted. But from a great variety of causes peculiar to popular governments, there is danger that majorities will sometimes be led into excesses. The limitations to their powers imposed by the Constitution are, on such occasions, the only safeguard to the rights of the minority. If these limitations be removed, no matter whether by the consent of the weak or the unbridled will of the strong, the minority will sooner or later become the mere serfs of the majority; and our government, now free and happy, affording protection to all, must gradually degenerate into the worst of tyrannies; a tyranny knowing no law but the will of the licentious majority; affording no protection save that which the powerful may deign to give.

We are admonished by considerations like these, to rely continually to the instrument itself, and to invoke its silent, but potent, aid in maintenance of our rights.—However much we may differ as to our construction of the Constitution—in whatever light we may regard certain rights claimed by one party and denied by another—we must all insist upon carrying out its positive commands and obey, with fidelity, its no less positive prohibitions. That temptation may sometimes be thrown in our way—that we may be assailed in the faithful discharge of our duty by the ignorant and vicious—is not to be denied. But shall we therefore, be less faithful to our Constitution, or ought we not rather to guard it with more vestal care. Let us make all needful sacrifices to secure the good opinion of others. We may enlighten the ignorant, and remonstrate with such as knowingly do us wrong—but sooner let us abandon our hearths and our fire-sides, than suffer the slightest infractions of this palladium of our liberties. I have been led to these reflections by the too common expression that although the Constitution was manifestly violated in the issuance of the Union Bank bonds, yet inasmuch as a majority of the people approved it at the time, therefore the whole people must submit to taxation to pay them. Thus declaring that the will of the majority, and not the Constitution, shall be the measure of power, and virtually making one acknowledged wrong the pretext for committing a still more grievous wrong. But how, it may be asked, will the Constitution be violated in levying a tax to pay a debt—even though that debt was contracted in violation of the Constitution. It has been assumed that the taxing power resides with the legislature, and that they may exercise it for any purpose within their discretion not positively prohibited by the Constitution. This construction of the powers of the legislative department may tax *ad libitum*. No such authority, in my opinion, was ever conferred. The legislature may rightfully tax the citizen to defray the economical expenses of the government, and pay the debts of the state. But it would be going far beyond the authority delegated to them to levy taxes to pay the debt of any or

all the corporations within the state. If the Union Bank bonds constitute a debt against the state, then would it be Constitutional to tax the citizen to pay them. But that these bonds do not constitute such a debt will, I think, be made sufficiently manifest by a candid review of their origin—and of that clause of the Constitution under which they could alone issue.

When in 1832 the people of Mississippi met in convention, for the purpose of remodeling their form of government, and adopting a more perfect Constitution, among the most interesting subjects which addressed themselves to their consideration, was that of the public credit. They saw the English people laboring under a debt, which commencing in the reign of William the third, had grown in the short space of one hundred and forty years, to the enormous sum of three thousand millions of dollars. They saw the French not less fortunate in regard to their public debt, actually compelled, after the most painful provisions, to throw off more than three hundred millions, issued on account of the public faith. They saw the States in the new and in the old world, in debt beyond their ability to pay. They saw at least sixteen out of the then twenty-four states of our own Union contracting heavy liabilities for banking purposes and the most visionary schemes of internal improvement. Duly impressed with the vastness of the subject, and at once resolving to avoid the whirlpool which had swallowed up so many states, they solemnly declared (see sec. ix, art. vii, const.) that "no law shall ever be passed to raise a loan of money upon the credit of the state, or to pledge the faith of the state for the payment or redemption of any loan or debt, unless such law be proposed in the senate or house of Representatives, and be agreed to by a majority of the members of each house and entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and be referred to the next succeeding legislature, and published for three months previous to the next regular election in three newspapers in this state, and unless a majority of each branch of the Legislature so elected, after such publication, shall agree to and pass such law, and in such cases the yeas and nays shall be taken and entered on the journals of each house;" and the conclusion of the declaration of rights declares that "all laws, contrary to the Constitution, shall be void."

In 1837, the Legislature passed a bill entitled an act to incorporate the subscribers to the Mississippi Union Bank. The fifth section of this bill proposed, that in order to facilitate the said Union bank in the loan of her capital of fifteen millions five hundred thousand dollars, the faith of the state should be pledged, both for the security of the capital and interest. By the second section of the bill, books of subscription for the entire capital of the bank, were to be opened in the manner there pointed out, and the subscriptions, when made, are, by this second section, declared to be for the purpose of securing the loan of fifteen millions five hundred thousand dollars. By the fourth section of the bill, the owners of real estate, who are citizens of the state of Mississippi, are the only persons entitled to subscribe for stock. By the eighth section, subscribers are required to secure their stock by mortgages on real estate and other property—to be in all cases equal to their respective subscriptions—and this is declared to be for the purpose of securing the capital and interest of bonds for fifteen million five hundred thousand dollars, which were authorized to be issued by the fifth section. The thirtieth section requires the Governor to execute to the bank, from time to time, bonds in amount proportioned to the sums subscribed and secured as required by the charter. Such are some of the essential provisions of this bill, now called the original charter of the Mississippi Union Bank. Upon its introduction, no one doubted, as it proposed by the fifth section to pledge the faith of the state, that it came within the purview of the constitution and that it was therefore necessary to carry it through all the formula required by the 9th section of the 7th article of that instrument. Until this was done its vitality was held in abeyance by the constitution.—It was acquired, among other things, to be published for three months in three newspapers of the state previous to the next regular election; and for what purpose? To my mind, fellow-citizens, there could have been but one purpose, and that to enlighten the people fully as to the whole scheme—the amount of money to be borrowed—the mode and manner of its disposition—how it was to be paid back—who was to receive the profits—and above all, what indemnity the people were to have for their pledged faith. The yeas and nays were required to be spread upon the journals. For what!—that the people might see who was for it, and who against it. This law, as originally passed, was a cunningly devised scheme for a bank, and one singularly calculated to captivate the public mind. By it, as published, among other things, the people were inform-